**World War II Pre-Assessment**

**Name: Date:**

**Period:**

**Section 1:** Identify the leaders of the following countries during World War II.

1. United States: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Great Britain (Prime Minister): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Soviet Union: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Germany: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Italy: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Japan (Emperor): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Section 2:** Match each of the following important World War II events with the correct date.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_ Hitler comes to power in Germany
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_ FDR becomes president
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_ Germany invades Poland to begin World War II
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_ Japan invades Manchuria – marking the first example of aggression by one of the future Axis powers.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_ D-Day Invasion of Normandy France by Allied Forces opens a second/western front against Germany.
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_ Pearl Harbor is attacked by Japan – leading immediately to America’s entry into WWII
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_ VE-Day celebrates the fall of Germany and the end of the war in Europe.
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_ The atomic bomb is dropped on Hiroshima, Japan.
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_ VJ-Day celebrates the official end of WWII.
10. 1929 B. 1932 C. 1933 D. 1937 E. 9/1/39

F. 12/7/41 G. 9/5/40 H. 8/6/45 I. 5/8/45 J. 6/1/42

K. 6/6/44 L. 9/2/45 M. 1931

**Section 3:** Answer each of the following questions in complete/concise responses.

1. How was the United States reaction and participation in World War II similar to that of World War I?
2. What two reasons BEST explain why other countries (e.g. U.S, G.B., France, etc.) looked on and did NOT take serious action to stop the aggression of Germany, Italy, and Japan during the 1930s?
3. The Munich Conference (1938) was the only real (albeit feeble) attempt by Britain and France to stop German aggression during the 1930s.
   1. What did Hitler “agree to” as a result of this conference?
   2. What lesson did Hitler learn about Britain + France from this conference?
   3. This conference has become a classic example of the policy of a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. The Sedition and Espionage Acts were passed during World War I; they gave the government much greater power over civil liberties and essentially made it illegal to criticize the government or to oppose the war.
   1. What infringement on civil liberties occurred during World War II?